

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The government food law may be said to be growing.

The Russians still do not appreciate what they are fighting for.

The German Reichstag shows its impotence by adjourning till Sept. 26.

There is no effective counter-attack against a summer storm in Vermont.

Vermont hasn't had such a long week-end casualty list for years; but the automobile accidents were conspicuous by their absence.

Chancellor Michaelis' official statement indicates that Germany is intending to speed along the same old track until she comes up against a bumper at the dead end.

Provost Marshal General Crowder showed that he was able to make a quick shift in an emergency. To change the plan of drafting only a few hours before the actual drawing of the numbers was due to take place was a bold, though wise, move. The drawing was carried out thereafter with reasonable dispatch, considering the great number to be drawn.

Report from Berlin has it that the Kaiser has called 2,200,000 more men to arms. That is about double what the United States is planning to put into the war during the next year. Allowing that the Kaiser's draft is not merely a scrap of paper, the United States has quite a chore ahead of it, for several of our allies will not be able to present very many men during the next year.

The Vermont district board of appeals to hear appeals from local exemption boards made for exemption from war service represents five branches of activity and is thus well distributed. W. N. Cady of Middlebury represents the agricultural interests and is one of the most prominent farmers in the state; Henry Conlin of Colchester is a lawyer of Winooski village and has long been an influential man in matters pertaining to the judiciary; G. O. Gridley of Windsor is a manufacturer, and, in addition, a law-maker, having been in the most recent legislature; Alexander Ironside of Barre represents the labor men of Vermont and, by his long association with those matters, is conversant with that phase; Dr. H. C. Tinkham of Burlington is, of course, the medical man on the board and a good one too. Taken altogether, the board recommended by Gov. Graham and appointed by Pres. Wilson is in a position to perform its work well.

Those who are purposing to contribute something to the Co. C "company fund" should not wait to be solicited because it was not the purpose of those back of the undertaking to make personal solicitation of the entire districts appealed to. It was hoped and expected that those who are destined to stay at home would be willing and eager to contribute something which would aid toward the comfort of those who are going to war. There has been a good outpouring of money already, but the amount is still short of the desired sum by a considerable margin. Therefore, it is urged that the people of Barre and vicinity come forward at once and make some contribution even though the amount be small. We can in this way show Company C that we are standing back of them in their sacrifice for service. The amount to be turned over to the proper authorities of the company should be as large as that which was raised for the Headquarters company. Let there be a more general response.

MAKING AMENDS TO VERMONT.
 The Boston Transcript is the first, we believe, of the metropolitan newspapers to give Vermont some measure of her due in the matter of enlistment for war service, and the Boston contemporary comes out man-fashion and states that great injustice was done to the Green Mountain state by those who charged that the people of the state were slackers. Says The Transcript: "Apologies are due to the state of Vermont, and no doubt the whole country will be glad to make them. Although the state has been low in its rate of enlistment in the regular army under the late call, it is not for the reason that Vermonters are averse to military service, but because they are represented so largely in this service already."

We are glad to note the more generous attitude of The Transcript, but at the same time we should like to call to the contemporary's attention an official statement from Washington, showing that the Vermont credit for enlistment to the regular army was 205 and 87, the latter figure having been the basis for the unjust attack on Vermont's patriotism prior to July 1. Allowing that the official credit from Washington is correct, a little reckoning will show that Vermont's quota to the regular army was practically one-half filled at the very time the state was being mercilessly aspersed by newspapers in those very states, which, as a matter of fact, were

beaten by Vermont. Not many of the states of the country had passed more than 50 per cent of their regular army quota on July 1. So even if we were to reckon Vermont's patriotism by regular army enlistment, outside of National Guard service, it would have to be said that Vermont had done as well as the average of the states; and when you take the National Guard enlistment into the reckoning it would have to be admitted that the state has done very well indeed. The mere fact that the national government has called for only 1,049 men from Vermont for the first increment of the new national army is in itself a complete vindication of the state. We trust, therefore, that the other newspapers which have been aspersing Vermont will go at least as far as The Transcript has gone in making amends.

WILL PUT THE ALLIES AHEAD IN AIR.

The action of the United States in passing the national aviation service bill makes another milestone in the progress of the United States in preparation for active participation in war and it adds another milestone about the neck of the German autocrat. The authorization of the construction of 22,000 airplanes and the raising of a force of 100,000 men to operate those machines will mean, when carried out, the absolute superiority of the entente allies in the war because the central powers have neither the material resources nor the men to match such an accumulation of air machines and operators. Already the central powers have been over-matched at times by the airplanes of the British and the French, and the fight between the two opposing forces has been carried to German territory far more often than to the territory of the entente allies. It is probable, too, that the German air fleet is being worn down much faster than that of either the British or the French, while the rate of construction is not as great in Germany as in Great Britain. So, the added strength which the United States will be able to bring to bear in this phase of the war will prove to be the over-mastering element, albeit the full force of the addition will not probably begin to be felt before the end of a year. But it is bound to come and will do its part toward forcing Germany to sue for peace at the terms which the entente allies may make. This result will be brought about despite the efforts of a little coterie of senators who have done their best to block all measures of war preparation as the measures were brought before Congress. The very consistency of the opposition of these men indicates, more than anything else, that they are out of sympathy with American thought of the present day and should have no place in the government. Their constituents, in most of the cases, will probably see to it that the mistake is rectified at the very earliest opportunity.

CURRENT COMMENT

In saying that Walter W. Husband of St. Johnsbury is eminently fitted for his new berth, the looking up of information about the dead and wounded Americans at the battle front in France, the Barre Times may have meant to say something in all kindness but it had an incongruous sound just the same.—Fair Haven Era.

Apologies to Vermont.

Apologies are due to the state of Vermont, and no doubt the whole country will be glad to make them. Although the state has been low in its rate of enlistment in the regular army under the late call, it is not for the reason that Vermonters are averse to military service, but because they are represented so largely in this service already. In an official statement showing the proportion of men to population now serving in the military establishment, Vermont appears as seventh in the list of states. The order is as follows: Hawaii, Oregon, District of Columbia, Montana, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wyoming and Vermont—nine altogether, and two of them not states. Vermont's proportional representation in the army is greater than that of Massachusetts or New York. And even at this, Vermont's representation in the navy, which is large, is not given. And this also, which the St. Albans Messenger states is true: "Vermont appropriated a million dollars for war purposes—ten times as much in proportion as Massachusetts; likewise many times greater, proportionately, than New York's effort. Vermont farmers answered the call of the president and set about doing their share in increasing food production to the maximum." The Green Mountain state, we are heartily glad to say, remains the "star that never sets."—Boston Transcript.

Oleomargarine.

New Hampshire dairy interest will do well to keep an eye on Congress. In fact, they might find it to their advantage to communicate with our state delegation relative to the three oleomargarine bills now pending. To be sure, if the Congress is as slow in considering these measures as it has been in disposing of the food control bill, no harm will have been done; but the oleo interests are not accustomed to let grass grow under their feet in matters of this kind, and we may be sure that they are busy in Washington. The safest and best way for milk and butter producers is to take no chances, but to apply the proverbial ounce of prevention in time. Consider, for instance, Senate bill No. 294, introduced on April 4 by Senator McKellar of Tennessee and entitled: "A Bill to Reduce the Tax on Oleomargarine." This bill assesses a tax of one cent a pound, to be paid by the manufacturer, on every pound or part of a pound package of



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oleomargarine. In other words, it would reduce the 10 cents a pound tax on colored oleomargarine to one cent a pound, and increase the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from one-fourth of a cent to one cent a pound.

On April 24 was introduced in the House "A Bill to Change the Name of Oleomargarine to Butterine and to Change the Rate of Tax on Butterine; to Protect the Consumers, Dealers and Manufacturers of All Kinds of Butterine Against Fraud; and to Afford the Bureau of Internal Revenue More Efficient Means for the Detection of Fraud and the Collection of the Revenue." This bill contains fourteen sections and repeals the acts of 1886, 1890 and 1902. It taxes all oleomargarine, whether colored or not, one cent a pound. It requires that all butterine be put up in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10-pound bricks, prints or rolls, with the word "Butterine" indented on the surface thereof, and that the container also shall be stamped with the word "Butterine." It permits all stuff previously known as oleomargarine to be mixed with extracts and the like, with cream butter, or with milk. In brief, this butterine could be made of almost any old thing and then colored to look like butter. It provides for a \$500 manufacturer's tax, a \$50 wholesaler's tax, and a \$6 retailer's tax. Apparently, the object of this bill is not to reduce the price of the imitation butter, but to make it possible to get more money from the consumer for an inferior product. The third bill authorizes agricultural colleges and experiment stations "to investigate and to teach the science and art of manufacturing and using oleomargarine, and to exempt such colleges and stations from the imposition of special taxes and the payment of taxes."

Every potential means of legitimate food conservation should be encouraged and supported. If the beef and oleomargarine interests can prove that the American people or our allies in Europe would benefit by calling oleomargarine something else, by permitting it to be colored and doctored to resemble butter and sold at butter prices, and by a reduction of nine-tenths in the tax on colored oleo—well and good. If they can prove that the conditions which made the present regulation advisable, no longer exist and never would exist again, much of the objection to their proposed legislation may be removed. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these bills are not essentially war measures. Once enacted, any one of them would remain in force until repealed, war or no war.—Manchester Union.

Wanted—One good seamstress. Apply to Miss Lawless, Currier building.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Co. C Fund for a Good Purpose.

Barre Daily Times, Barre, Vt., Gents: I have read with interest of the fund which is being raised for Co. C and feel that it is for a very good purpose. I can appreciate what this may do for the boys who have enlisted to fight our battles, hoping good luck to all our Vermont boys.

I remember when on that hard march of the 6th corps to Gettysburg, the noble General Sedgwick paid great honor to Vermont when he gave the order, "Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column well closed up."

I was away from home when the fund was raised for the Headquarters company and will send you a check for \$10 to be divided between the two equally.

Respectfully,
 E. L. Smith.

Old Orchard, Me., July 20, 1917.

Science After the Drawing of the Army.

Editor, Barre Times: Perhaps it would be interesting to you and the people of Barre and vicinity that the room in which the drawing of the numbers for the draft took place is a part of Senator Dillingham's suite.

Fortunately, my brother and I arrived in Washington last evening and were in this historic room shortly after the drawing ceased.

The floor and tables were covered with papers and empty capsules. The latter were being eagerly picked up by souvenir hunters and I secured a few myself. I am enclosing two of them which, under the circumstances, will no doubt prove interesting. The numbers which were enclosed inside, were, as I understand, carefully preserved.

The excitement about the Senate office building and room was of an impressive nature and exceedingly interesting.

Yours truly,
 F. W. Bancroft.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1917.

Another Version of Bradford-MacDonald Collision.

Editor, Barre Times: I wish to correct the statement made by Mr. Archie Bradford in Friday, July 20, Times, about the Buick car and Ford car hook in July 19 on Washington and Elm streets. Mr. Bradford stated that he veered his car sharply to the right; instead he veered sharply to the left and I have several reliable witnesses to this statement. If Archie Bradford had steered his Ford car to the right, there would have been no collision. I was past the fountain on the right, making for Elm street and I noticed this Ford car, driven by Archie Bradford, coming out Elm street on his left of the red sign. "Keep to the right."

I kept to my right, thinking he would turn to his right, but when he was past that sign, "Keep to the right," instead, he turned sharply to his left up Washington street. I was then, I should say, about eight feet from him and, not expecting him to turn to the left, I was veering my car all the time toward the right, being unable to steer by him when he turned to the left up Washington street. I put on my brakes, but was unable to stop so quick. I struck his Ford with the corner of my mud guard on the left, which damaged my mud guard, one light and steering gear. I was unable to get any further than Bennett's garage on Jefferson street. I had to hire a car to get home at the Bennett garage.

Thank you very much, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

Alexander MacDonald.

Barre Town.

MONTPELIER

George Parsons Ordered to Serve Original Sentence.

The case of State against George Parsons, breach of probation, by getting intoxicated, was concluded in city court this morning. A. C. Theriault, who last week asked for a continuance until investigation could take place, withdrew any objection and Parsons was ordered to serve in county jail the original sentence of three months, which he had been given for breach of peace, and he was committed to jail. He then made application to Overseer Clark Stewart that the town of Berlin care for his children, one of whom has been ordered committed to the home at Brandon. Secretary of the state board of charities and probation, W. H. Jeffrey, then filed complaints that the five girls are without proper means of support, and the hearing in that matter will take place this afternoon.

Alfred Olson pleaded guilty in city court this morning to a third offense of intoxication and was fined \$15 and costs. He disclosed on a man in Barre getting the liquor for him. Charles Lee was arrested Saturday night, pleaded guilty to a first offense of intoxication and was unable to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, therefore was committed to jail for 20 days.

Deputy U. S. Marshal G. P. Lackey this morning received a letter from Clerk F. S. Platt of the United States district court that a session of naturalization will be held this week at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning in this city and at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in Barre city court room.

CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER.

Rev. O. E. Aiken of Fairfax Has Been Suspended.

Fairfax, July 23.—An investigation was held at Fairfax Friday concerning charges against Rev. O. E. Aiken, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place. A committee of eight ministers heard the evidence and held that a part of the charges were sustained. In harmony with the law of the church the committee suspended him from the work of the ministry until the next annual conference when that body will finally dispose of the case.

EAST BARRE.

For the next ten days I will sell all spring and summer hats at cost, as I expect to go to Boston the last of August for fall goods. Florence Whitcomb, East Barre.

LETTER FROM WAR ZONE.

John A. Gordon Writes Interesting Letter of First Experiences.

John A. Gordon of 23 Richardson street, who enlisted for the ambulance service on the war front in France, has written an interesting letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gordon, telling of his experiences in crossing the ocean and in getting ready for service. Part of the letter was written on board ship and part after he had reached a station about a dozen miles back of the firing line. The young man's address is 21 Rue Raynourd, Paris, France, care of American Ambulance Headquarters.

Part of his letter is as follows:

"I was on board the Touraine at quarter to three Saturday afternoon (June 2nd). There was a great crowd of people to say farewell and I experienced a new sensation as we sailed down the river. Tom and Ernestine and Mr. and Mrs. Alcott were at the dock to say farewell. I also experienced other new and rather unwelcome sensations after we had been sailing for several hours. Although I did not part with any of my meals, yet during the first two days out I had many strange desires to do so. The weather has been very good during the whole trip. It was very foggy during the first two days and they kept the foghorn blowing intermittently during the whole time.

"There are about 536 passengers on board, of which the majority are going over for service. About 200 of them are young fellows (mostly college students) who are going into the ambulance service. There are units representing Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton and Harvard. There are 45 Dartmouth men on board, which is a larger representation than from any other college.

"(June 19) I passed the time on board in reading, talking and walking about deck. A commission of about 13 men representing the Red Cross of America was on board, only one of whom was a doctor. These men were picked for different reasons; engineers, ministers, business men, doctors, etc. Every evening there was some kind of an entertainment, generally a lecture or singing. The first Sunday out we had an afternoon service at which Mr. Davis, a member of the Red Cross commission, spoke. He was very good and finished his talk by quoting the poem, 'Play Up, Play Up, and Play the Game.' Tuesday night Paul J. Rainey told us about his hunting experiences in Africa and the Arctic region. A Belgian soldier who was an opera singer before the war sang several songs of the trenches on Wednesday night. Friday afternoon there was an athletic competition between the representatives of the different colleges and units on board.

"Saturday we entered the danger zone. The lifeboats were all out and each one had his life belt ready. Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights we steamed along with all portholes closed and all lights out. Thursday afternoon a humorous incident happened on board. Two of Paul J. Rainey's men were on the rear end of the boat taking moving pictures of the Soixante-quatre (French '75) supposedly firing at a submarine. By mistake one of the gunners shoved the shell into the gun while the other, who was on the firing seat and acting as though it was the real thing, reached down and pulled the string. There was a loud report and everybody on deck rushed to the rear to see the submarine, but there wasn't any. We reached the outer harbor of Bordeaux Monday night at about 10 o'clock. Great search lights swept the water continuously. We were piloted into the outer harbor and anchored for the night. My quarters on board were classed as 'Special' and they were all that the name implied. There were 64 bunks in two tiers crowded into one large compartment. It was very close and stuffy in there and I slept on deck three nights. We did not sight a submarine during the trip but got very interested in several spars and casks that we saw floating in the distance.

"We were awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning by the customs officials. We landed at Bordeaux at noon Tuesday, June 12, and were marched about 40 blocks through the streets to the railroad station. We had from two until seven in the afternoon to look the town over. We were treated very well by the people in Bordeaux. I should say that it was very nearly as large as Boston but very much different. It is like most French cities, irregular, spread out, low buildings, as compared with American cities, and wide streets and narrow alleys. We left Bordeaux at 7:15 p. m. and arrived in Paris at 8 a. m., having travelled all night in a third class compartment. We were immediately escorted to the American ambulance headquarters at 21 Rue Raynourd. System and efficiency were entirely lacking there as in New York. I had to buy a lot of new stuff and run my head off for two days getting ready to leave for the training camp. I took a quick glance at Paris and found it a very remarkable and beautiful city. You would not realize that there is a war as you walk about the streets of Paris except for the great number of men in uniform that you meet.

"I am no longer an ambulance driver but a truck driver, or as they call them in French, camionneur drivers. You see, they cannot secure and build ambulances fast enough and a great number of men lay idle. Also this ambulance business is not what one has been led to believe by the books written about it. The books are not exactly lies, but they stretch the truth mighty far.

"Saturday, June 16, we departed for our training camp, which is near the front, after having spent three days in Paris. Our camp is just near enough for us to hear the big guns and yet be absolutely safe. You would scarcely realize that they were fighting some 10 or 12 miles from us.

"The country is very peaceful, crops are coming up in fine shape, and everything seems fine on the surface. But only on the surface.

"America must hurry up with the troops she is going to send over if she expects to take part in this war. Also she must not wait from six to ten months to train those troops. It is pretty near a necessity that she should get them here before six months. Germany can't

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win, but the war is going to end some way before another winter's finished.

"Father and son together in the same trench." Think that sentence over and then add, "Is it for to-day or to-morrow?" That is what trench life means and that is why America must wake up and hurry up.

"Well, give my love to the rest of the family and send this letter to others of the family if you wish.

"Your loving son,
 "John."

WASHINGTON

Regulations Adopted by Local Board of Health in Regard to Paralysis Situation.

After receiving the letter printed below, the local board of health have adopted the following rules and regulations for the town of Washington:

"Burlington, Vt., July 20, 1917.

"Dr. W. O. Hutchinson,

"Washington, Vt.

"Dear Doctor: I think it a very good plan for your local board of health to make special regulations in regard to infantile paralysis. Am sending you a copy to act as a guide. Yours,
 "Charles F. Dalton."

The regulations:
 Be it resolved that in accordance with

No. 104 of the laws of 1917, the local board of health of Washington, Vt., hereby makes the following rules and regulations against the cause, development and spread of infantile paralysis.

1. All churches, schools, places of public entertainment, including public libraries and motion pictures, are hereby ordered closed.

2. Children under 16 years of age shall not be served at any ice cream court, soda water fountain, restaurant, or any place where food or drink is sold to be consumed on the premises, exception being made to hotels.

3. All children entering this town from districts where infantile paralysis is present shall be put under full quarantine for a period of two weeks, more or less, as designated by the local health officer.

4. These regulations shall continue in force until vacated by a written order signed by the health officer or the secretary of the state board of health. This notice will appear in the Barre Daily Times previous to the end of the quarantine.

(Signed) Dr. W. O. Hutchinson, Local health officer.
 Selectmen, H. S. Smith, W. G. Rogers, Approved by the state board of health.

Silk skirts only \$5.50 at Abbott's.

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